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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1940.

PART IV.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. G. 798—P. H. 136-39-3, dated Bangalore, the 29th July 1940.

Under Section 20-E of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Act, IX of 1921, as amended by Act, IV of 1929, Act IV of 1930 and Act XII of 1935, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to issue the following amendments and additions to rule 6 issued with Government Notification No. G. 2463—Sany. 61-30-7, dated 22nd September 1931, annexed hereto, fixing the standards of purity prescribed for milk, cream, butter and ghee and also to the rules issued with Notification No. G. 7985—P. H. 157-36-6, dated 30th March 1938 fixing the standards of coffee and a fresh rule regarding tea, previous publication having been made in Government Notification No. G. 9104—P. H. 136-39-2, dated 27th April 1940.

By Order,

C. E. NORONHA,

Secretary to Government,

Development Department.

Amended Rules.

6. The standards of purity prescribed for milk, cream, curds, butter and ghee, and tea and coffee are as follows:—

Milk.—

Cow's Milk.—

(1) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being sold or offered for sale as skimmed or separated milk) contains less than three per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-fat or the addition thereto of water.

(2) Where a sample of cow's milk whether sold or offered for sale as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk, contains less than 8·5 per cent of milk-solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(3) Where a sample of cow's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk contains less than 0·5 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(4) Where a sample of cow's milk whether sold, or offered for sale as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk, contains less than 0·5 or more than 0·75 per cent of ash, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water, or the addition of extraneous solids, as the case may be.

Buffalo's Milk.—

(5) Where a sample of buffalo's milk (not being sold or offered for sale as skimmed or separated milk) contains less than 4·0 per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of

the abstraction therefrom of milk-fat, or the addition thereto of water.

(6) Where a sample of buffalo's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as buffalo's milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo's milk, contains less than 9 per cent of milk solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(7) Where a sample of buffalo's milk, whether sold, or offered for sale as buffalo's milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo's milk, contains less than 0·53 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

N. B.—The minimum limits for nitrogen prescribed above under (3) and (7) are intended to be used in those cases in which a sample of milk when it is analysed is so far decomposed that an estimation of the proportion of milk-solids other than milk-fat in the sample before decomposition will be unreliable, the proportion of nitrogen not being appreciably affected by decomposition.

(8) Where a sample of buffalo's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as buffalo's milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo's milk contains less than 0·60 or more than 1·00 per cent of ash, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water, or the addition of extraneous solids, as the case may be.

Unspecified Milk.—

(9) Where a sample of milk, separated milk or skimmed milk, is sold or offered for sale or hawked about, without any indication as to whether it is derived from the cow or the buffalo and by comparison with the minimum limits prescribed above under (1), (2) and (3) for cow's milk, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine for the reason given in the above rule or rules which are applicable.

Maximum Limit for Dirt in Milk.—

(10) Where a sample of milk, separated milk or skimmed milk deposits on standing for a period of 24

hours or less, an amount of visible sediment exceeding five parts per 100,000 (both milk and sediment being measured by volume), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of its containing an excessive amount of dirt.

Cream.—

(11) Where a sample of cream contains less than 20 per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

Curd.—

Curd is the product obtained by lactic acid fermentation of milk.

Curd from Cow's Milk.—

(12) Where a sample of curd from cow's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as curd from cow's milk, contains less than 8·9 per cent of total solids and more than 2·82 per cent of acidity in terms of lactic acid, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the curd is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

Curd from Skimmed (Cow's) Milk.—

(13) Where a sample of curd from skimmed (cow's) milk, whether sold or offered for sale as curd from skimmed (cow's) milk, contains less than 6·1 per cent of total solids and more than 3·28 per cent of acidity in terms of lactic acid, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the curd is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

Curd from Buffalo's Milk.—

(14) Where a sample of curd from buffalo's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as curd from buffalo's milk, contains less than 9·8 per cent of total solids and more than 3·45 per cent of acidity in terms of lactic acid, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until

the contrary be proved; that the curd is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

Curd from Skimmed (Buffalo's) Milk.—

(15) Where a sample of curd from skimmed (buffalo's) milk, whether sold or offered for sale as curd from skimmed (buffalo's) milk, contains less than 7·3 per cent of total solids and more than 3·55 per cent of acidity in terms of lactic acid, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the curd is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

Curd from Skimmed (Unspecified) Milk.—

(16) Where a sample of curd from skimmed milk is sold or offered for sale or hawked about, without any indication as to whether it is made of cow's or buffalo's milk and by comparison with the limits prescribed above under (13) for curd from skimmed (cow's) milk, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

Butter.—

(17) (*a*) Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter made from cow's or buffalo's milk or cream exceeds 20 per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

NOTE.—Rules 18 and 19 which are intended to be used in the case of ghee samples shall also apply in the case of butter which may be clarified into ghee for this purpose.

(*b*) No preservatives except salt shall be used.

Ghee.—

(18) Where the proportion of water in a sample of ghee made from cow's or buffalo's butter exceeds one per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the ghee is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

(19) Where a sample of ghee, whether sold or offered for sale, as cow's ghee or buffalo's ghee or mixed ghee does not satisfy the following values, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

	Refractive Index at 40°C	Reichert Meissl value	Polenske value	Free Fatty Acids as oleic, per cent	Saponification value	Iodine value
		Not less than	Not less than	Not more than	Not less than	Not more than
Cow's Ghee ...	41·0—44·0	21·0	1·5	0·20	225	41·0
Buffalo's Ghee ...	41·0—44·0	27·0	1·5	0·30	225	41·0
Mixed Ghee ...	41·0—4·0	25·0	1·5	0·28	225	41·0

Tea.—

(20) (*a*) Tea shall be derived exclusively from the leaves and buds of plants of the *Camellia* genus and *Thea* species.

(*b*) Tea shall contain :—

(i) a proportion of extractive matter in boiling water which is not less than 40 per cent,

(ii) a proportion of total ash of not less than 4 per cent and not more than 8 per cent,

(iii) a proportion of ash insoluble in boiling water which is not more than 3·0 per cent, and

(iv) the total alkalinity of the ash as K_2O should not be less than 1·7 or more than 2·0.

N.B.—For the purpose of this rule, the ash of tea shall be determined on dry tea, that is, tea dried to constant weight at 100°C.

(*c*) Where a sample of tea does not comply with all the standards specified in sub-rules (*a*) and (*b*), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the tea is not genuine.

Coffee.—

(21) (*a*) "Coffee" means the seed of cultivated varieties of *Coffea arabica*, *Coffea liberica* and *Coffea robusta*.

"Green, raw or unroasted Coffee" is coffee freed from all but a small portion of its spermoderm, and conforms in variety and in place of production to the name it bears.

"Roasted Coffee" means properly cleaned green coffee which by the action of heat (roasting) has become brown and has developed its characteristic aroma and shall not contain any admixture of other substances than coffee, save as under (*d*).

(*b*) Coffee shall contain:—

(i) a proportion of extractive matter in boiling water which is not less than 30 per cent,

(ii) a proportion of total ash of not less than 4 per cent and not more than 5 per cent,

(iii) a proportion of ash insoluble in boiling water which is not more than 1·4 per cent, and

(iv) the total alkalinity of the ash as K_2O should not be less than 1·8 or more than 2·2.

N.B.—For the purpose of this rule, the ash of coffee powder shall be determined on dry coffee powder, that is, coffee powder dried to constant weight at 100°C.

(*c*) Where a sample of coffee does not comply with all the standards specified in sub-rules (*a*) and (*b*) it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the coffee is not genuine.

(*d*) The only permissible adulterant to coffee is chicory, which may be added to the coffee in a proportion not exceeding 50 per cent. The fact of such an addition and the exact proportion of the adulterant shall be clearly indicated on the label of the container or packet, containing the mixture, in a conspicuous place and in distinct legible letters.

When ground coffee is sold or exposed for sale in loose form, *i.e.*, other than in specifically prepared packets or containers, the receptacles containing the coffee, or on which it is exposed or kept for sale, shall be labelled with labels indicating the nature and extent of the adulterant present (if any) in letters less than one-half of an inch in size. Absence of such a label will be taken to imply that the coffee so kept or exposed for sale is meant to be sold as pure coffee.

No. T. 322—*R. T.* 103-39-2, *dated Bangalore, 24th July* 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 13 of the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Act, VI of 1935, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that, until further orders, the weight of the gas equipment of motor vehicles propelled by charcoal gas shall not be taken into account in ascertaining the unladen weight of the vehicle for purposes of taxation.

Order No. P. 543—*Legis.* 9-40-1, *Bangalore, dated 24th July* 1940.

Ordered that the accompanying Act further to amend the Mysore Coffee Cess Act, 1925, which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 15th day of July 1940, be published as Act No. XXIV of 1940, in the *Mysore Gazette*, for general information.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ACT No. XXIV OF 1940.

THE MYSORE COFFEE CESS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1940.

Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 15th day of July 1940.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the continuance of the Mysore Coffee Cess Act, 1925, for a further period of ten years and to amend the said Act accordingly;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

(1) This Act may be called the Mysore Coffee Cess (amendment) Act, 1940.

Addition of new section 80-A to Act I of 1908.

(2) In sub-section (*c*) of section 1 of the Mysore Coffee Cess Act, 1925, for the words "one

thousand nine hundred and forty," the words "one thousand nine hundred and fifty" shall be substituted.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Dewan.

No. P. 544—*Legis.* 10-40-1, *dated, Bangalore, the 24th July* 1940.

Ordered that the accompanying Act further to amend the Mysore Registration Act, 1903, which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 15th day of July 1940, be published as Act No. XXV of 1940, in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ACT No. XXV OF 1940.

THE MYSORE REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1940.

(Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 15th July 1940.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Registration Act, 1903; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Mysore Registration (Amendment) Act, 1940.

Amendment of section 1, Act XIII of 1925. 2. After section 80 of the Mysore Registration Act, 1903, the following section shall be added as section 80-A, namely:—

"80-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no documents involving mutations shall be registered unless the proper mutation fees in accordance with the scale fixed by the Government under the Mysore Land Record of Rights Act, 1927, is paid at the time of presentation of such documents."

MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Dewan.

No. P. 545—*Legis.* 11-40-1, *dated Bangalore, the* 24*th July* 1940.

Ordered that the accompanying Act further to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933, which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 15th day of July 1940, be published as Act No. XXVI of 1940, in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ACT No. XXVI OF 1940.

THE MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1940.

(*Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 15th day of July 1940.*)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) This Act may be called the Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1940.

(2) In Schedule II of the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933, for the figures and words, "0—0—1 per bundle of 100 leaves" occurring under the heading "Maximum rate" against the article "Betel-leaves," the figures and words, "0—0—2 per bundle of 100 leaves" shall be substituted.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Dewan.

No. P. 550— *Legis.* 2-40-11, *dated Bangalore,* 24*th July* 1940.

The following Notifications of Government of India are hereby published for general information.

By Order,
H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.